the study of the flora of Montana and Idaho, with special attention to ecological problems and to experimental forestry. Some of his more important published papers are "The Pollen-tube in some of the Cucurbitaceae," "Some Features of Pollen-formation in the Cucurbitaceae," "The Growing of Guayule in relation to Soil," "The Life History of Parthenium (Guayule)," "Some Mexican Fiber Plants," "The Conifers of the Northern Rockies," and "Forest Distribution in the Northern Rocky Mountains." His illustrated articles of a semi-popular nature include "Desert Scenes in Zacatecas" in the Popular Science Monthly (Vol. 75), "A Mexican Hacienda" in the National Geographic Magazine (May, 1914), "Botanical Exploration in the Rocky Mountains" in the Scientific Monthly (Vols. 24 and 25). In cooperation with Dr. W. J. Gies at The New York Botanical Garden, he published an elaborate paper entitled "Chemical Studies of the Cocoanut with some Notes on the changes during Germination." Professor Kirkwood left an unpublished work, which Professor Severy has recently (Science II, 68:223.75, 1928) described as "monumental," on the trees and shrubs of the northern Rockies. It is understood that the University authorities hope soon to have this on the press.

Professor Kirkwood was active and influential in the development of research work in the University of Montana and served as chairman of several of the university committees. He was a leader also in organizing the Northwest Scientific Association. He was interested, too, in the science teaching of the secondary schools and did much to organize and coordinate the science programs of these schools. In 1925 he was chairman of the Inland Empire Teachers Association. At the time of his death, and for many years before, he was a member of the Torrey Botanical Club.

Professor Kirkwood was a man of imposing physique, commanding personality, and irreproachable character. His untimely passing is lamented by numerous friends.

MARSHALL A. HOWE.

Bequest of the Burgess Collection of Asters[1]

The will of Professor Edward S. Burgess, who died at Yonkers, New York, on February 23rd, 1928, admitted to probate

[1] Reprinted from the Journal of the New York Botanical Garden.

by the Surrogate of Westchester County on March 14th, contains the following provision:

> "Item 6. My herbarium of Aster specimens, so far as now stored in my residence, I give to the New York Botanical Gardens to supplement those which I have already given there."

The specimens were recieved from Mrs. Burgess on June 7th, and at a meeting of the Scientific Directors held June 9th the following minute was authorized:

The collection of herbarium specimens of North American Asters formed during many years of study by Professor Edward Sandford Burgess, bequeathed by him to The New York Botanical Garden, received from Mrs. Burgess in June 1928, is a noteworthy addition of the herbarium of the institution. It fully illustrates all the plants described by him in "Species and Variations of Biotian Asters, with Discussion of Variability in Asters," published in 1906 as the thirteenth volume of Memoirs of the Torrey Botanical Club, following his learned "History of Pre-Clusian Botany in its relation to Aster," published in volume ten of these Memoirs.

Professor Burgess had been an Annual Member of the Garden since 1906, and he served as a Scientific Director during 1912 and 1913, while President of the Torrey Botanical Club.

The specimens supplementing those already given by him will be deposited in the herbarium of the Garden.

An appreciative record of his life and work has been written by Dr.Howe for publication in Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club.

N. L. Britton.

TORREY BOTANICAL CLUB FIELD TRIPS

Walking Fern was observed by members of the Torrey Botanical Club, on summer field trips, in two localities of exceptional interest, where geological conditions evidently governed the occurrence of the species. On July 15, on a walk from Arden, N. Y., through the western part of the Harriman State Park, over the Arden-Surebridge Trail, and the Surebridge Mine Road, the party was led to a limestone boulder, of a formation found in the Wallkill Valley, twenty miles northwest, a glacial fragment transported to the region and